

FURTHER NOTES ON CHABUATA NOTATA,
STRECKER AND DESCRIPTION
OF A NEW FORM

BY ALEX K. WYATT, Chicago, Illinois

This species was described by Herman Strecker in his "LEPIDOPTERA, RHOPALOCERES AND HETEROCERES," Supplement No. 1, page 9, in 1898 (as *Tricholita*). *Chabuata syrissa*, Strecker, was described in Supplement No. 2, page 6, in 1899 (as *Tricholita*). These descriptions are reproduced for convenience.

"*Tricholita notata* n. sp.

Head, body and primaries brown somewhat of the tint but much darker than in *semiaperta*, and sprinkled sparsely with minute white scales which gives them a somewhat heavy squamose appearance. The t. a. and t. p. lines well defined but not conspicuous, space between these darker than the rest of the wing. A milk white discal spot tinged with yellow on the half towards costa. Fringe same dark color as median space. Secondaries brown but not dark as the primaries.

Expands $1\frac{2}{3}$ inches. The single type of this species I received a number of years since from E. A. Dodge, who took it in Nebraska."

"*Tricholita syrissa*, n. sp.

Head, thorax, and primaries very nearly the same color as *Hydroecia nictitans*. T. a. and t. p. lines indistinct, the space between these is a shade darker than the basal or subterminal areas, terminal space also darker. A conspicuous white ovate reniform crossed in middle by a scarcely noticeable reddish double line. Secondaries brownish with a faint mesial shade, between which and the exterior margin the wing is darkest. Fringe paler.

Expands $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. One example, taken near Chicago, Ill., by Mr. P. Vollbrecht. Without close examination this might easily be mistaken for the variety of *Hydroecia nictitans* having the white reniform."

Both types are in the Strecker Collection now in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. The type of *notata* is a female, that of *syrissa* is a male.

Local captures and discovery and rearing of the larva has brought extended acquaintance with the species and I now have before me a series of fifteen males and thirteen females, almost all bred

specimens. The males throughout are of a lighter and more reddish shade than the females, ranging from a reddish salmon color to a purple madder, while the females vary between a Van Dyke brown and sepia. The subterminal area is the brightest and most colorful part of the wing in both male and female, showing at least a tinge of red color in all instances. The terminal area is concolorous or slightly darker than the median area and even where the wings are quite light in color, the fringes are always dark or dusky grey.

The white scales mentioned in Mr. Stecker's description of *notata* are really flat, white tipped scales and are rather densely distributed over the primaries, and the thorax is so closely set with them, that it appears grey when viewed from the front. The discal spot or reniform is white, tinged with yellow on the half toward the costa, just as stated in the original description; however, this yellow often covers more than half of the reniform. It is sometimes crossed by one or two lines of a darker shade, quite generally so in the females.

In some specimens the ordinary lines are quite clearly defined. When this is the case the transverse anterior appears as a series of three arcs, outcurved, the middle one longest, extending in a direct line from costa to inner margin approximately one third the length of the wing from the base. The transverse posterior line appears evenly outcurved beyond the reniform and continues to the inner margin approximately parallel to the outer margin, yet when very clearly defined, this line shows a distinct outward crenulation at the upper angle and shallow arcs bent inward between the veins below this angle.

Antennae are strongly ciliated in both sexes, wider in the male as usual. The cilia taper gracefully to a fine point for the outer one-third of the antennal length.

Expanse of wings; males $1\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, females $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The two names *notata* and *syriassa* are rightly listed as synonyms for they represent the normal female and male of one species.

Among the specimens at hand are four males and two females that have the reniform entirely obscured, showing only as a somewhat lighter patch approximately concolorous with the subterminal area. These specimens bear the same relation to *notata*, that the form *igna*, Barnes & Benjamin, bears to *Chabuata signata*, Wlk. For this form of *notata* I propose the name "**chicagoensis**."

Type locality: Chicago, Illinois.

Types: Holotype male, Chicago, September 6, 1937, in collection

of the author; allotype female, Chicago, August 18, 1932, in collection Arthur Herz; paratypes, all from Chicago, September 1, 1904, August 23, 1932, August 25, 1932, and August 28, 1932, in collections Emil Beer and Arthur Herz.

The allotype female has the reniform a shade paler than the subterminal area, but this is the only one of six specimens in which this is the case. In the other female, the reniform appears darker, yet on close examination, a lighter spot in the middle field is apparent. One male paratype has primaries of a uniform reddish salmon color over all.

OCCURRENCE OF LARVAL AND NYMPHAL STAGES OF THE RABBIT TICK, *HAEMAPHYSALIS* *LEPORIS-PALUSTRIS*, ON WILD BIRDS FROM CAPE COD.¹

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The common rabbit tick, *Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris*, has been reported from a great number of birds. Peters (1936. Bird-Banding 7: 9-27) records this parasite from 46 species of avian hosts in the eastern part of the United States. He reports 11 of these species to be infested in Massachusetts.

At the Austin Ornithological Research Station at North Eastham, Mass., several thousand ground-feeding birds are banded each year. Peters (1933. Bird-Banding 4: 68-75) reported *Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris* taken from an Eastern Fox Sparrow (*Passerella i. iliaca*) at the Station, although no routine search for ticks on these birds was ever made. A nymphal stage was also obtained from the ear of a young Song Sparrow (*Melospiza m. melodia*).

During the period from August 26, 1937, to September 7, 1937, a careful search was made of about 250 ground-feeding birds comprising at least 10 species. The results indicate what might be obtained if an extensive search were to be made of a large series of birds over a longer period. All the records reported here are of ticks collected during the above 12-day period.

Ticks were collected from six species of birds as follows:

¹ From the Austin Ornithological Research Station (Contribution No. 33) and from the Department of Protozoology, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health.